

sible for the welfare of 40,000,000 Africans as against the Union's 6,500,000. Anyhow, the White Paper with its clear assertion of the rights of the African peoples, was issued to every East African official as his "book of words", and was endorsed in the Report of the Joint Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, which concluded its work as the Labour Government fell. This Committee, composed of representative members of the Lords and Commons and including the principal authorities on Colonial Affairs, in all Parties in both Houses of Parliament, in a unanimous Report, included Lord Passfield's Paper with the previous two as "the broad basis upon which the co-ordination of native policy should proceed," and said that "steps should be taken to bring the administration into harmony with these principles." Further, that

"the principle underlying the Mandates is no less unassailable in Kenya and Uganda than in Tanganyika" that

"to peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation."

These authoritative declarations cannot now be lightly set aside by any future Government of any Party. His clear affirmation of a just and generous policy on the part of Britain towards our African fellow-subjects, came at a time when strong contrary influences were at work, on this ground alone, his tenure of office has historical importance. He set on foot investigations into the

methods of
dealing with Juvenile delinquency in the
Colonies, into
Labour Conditions and Wages, Factory Acts,
Workmen's
Compensation, recruitment of native labour,
the provision
of medical services, and education Dr
Drummond Shiels,
his Parliamentary Undersecretary, presided
over these
investigating Committees, at which many
disquieting facts